2. LIST OF PLANTS FROM GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

By J. N. Rose.

These islands are ten in number, situated on the equator, and are 300 to 600 miles from the mainland of South America.

Two large collections have been made from these islands; First, that of Charles Darwin in 1835, who obtained about 200 species; and second, that of N. J. Andersson in 1851.

David Douglass, with Dr. Scouler, also spent several days on these islands in 1825. Of the 150 species obtained by Douglass only 50 were saved, and these in very poor condition. Hugh Cummings made a small collection in 1829. Mr. Macrae also made a large collection, and Mr. Edmonstone, in 1845, collected largely here. Admiral Du Petit-Thouars obtained a few species. In 1845 Sir Joseph Hooker published the first enumeration of the plants of these islands. He reports upon 265 species, of which 253 are phanerogams and ferns, and of this number 123 are described as new. In 1861 N. J. Andersson published the second enumeration, being a report upon his collection (made in 1852) and including all the previons collections. He enumerates 392 species, of which 372 are phanerogams and ferns, and of these 72 are described as new.

MALVACEÆ.

Gossypium purpurascens Poir. (?) Duncan Island, April 2. This is probably the same plant that both Hooker and Andersson referred to the above species. It is certainly near *G. Barbadense* L., but the leaves are more strongly black-dotted than in any of the species in the National Herbarium. The flowers appear to be yellow.

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.

Tribulus maximus L. Duncan Island. April 2.

I am not able to separate this from the many forms of this species. I suppose it is the same as the variety **adscendens** of Andersson, who obtained it from both Charles and Chatham islands.

Tribulus servicens Ands., var. HUMIFUSUS Ands. Leaflets 7 pairs: petals 5 lines long: carpels 5, one abortive.—Charles Island. April 1.

Also obtained here by Andersson. Only two small specimens were obtained, but these have both flower and fruit. The original description contains no reference to the flowers and their size is given above. The flowers are considerably larger than *T. terrestris*, to which it is nearly related.

GERANIACEÆ.

Oxalis (Hedysarioideæ) Agassizi Rose, n. sp. Annual, erect, simple or branched, glabrate; the younger parts hairy, 6 to 12 inches high: leaves on petioles 1 to 1½ inches long; leaflets 3, the odd one distinct, the lateral on short petiolules, broadly obovate, 6 to 9 lines long, 5 to 8 lines broad; surface finely reticulated, resembling a minute honeycomb: peduncle about the length or longer than the leaves: flowers few, yellow: ovary oblong, obtuse, 3 lines long.—Duncan Island. April 2.

Three other species have been found on these islands, viz: *O. carnosa* Molina, *O. Cornelli* Ands. and *O. Barreliari* Jacq., with none of which it agrees. It belongs to the same section as the last species, but differs in its annual habit, color of flowers, etc.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Crotalaria glabrescens Ands. (?) Calyx not glabrous. Chatham Island. March 30.
Parkinsonia aculeata L. Chatham Island. March 30.
Cassia occidentalis L. Chatham Island. March 30.
Cassia picta Don. Chatham Island. March 30.
Desmanthus depressus Humb. and Bonpl. The specimens were very poor, but it is probably this species as this is the only one known from this island. Chatham Island. March 30.

PASSIFLORACEÆ.

Passiflora fœtida Cav. Charles Island, April 1, and Chatham Island, March 30.

COMPOSITÆ.

Lipochæta laricifolia Gray. Only a single specimen was found on Charles Island, April 1.

This was originally described as a new genus by Dr. Hooker, but was afterwards disposed as above by Dr. Gray.

Chrysanthellum pusillum Hook. Charles Island, April 2, and Chatham Island, March 28.
Porophyllum ellipticum Cass. Chatham Island. March 28.

BORAGINACEÆ.

Cordia lutea Lam. Charles Island, April 1, and Duncan Island, April 2.

I have followed Sir Joseph Hooker in referring this plant to *C. lutea*, as I have not been able to clearly separate it specifically. The acceptance of Andersson's conclusions would now require a new combination of names, and until further material can be examined it had better remain under the old name.

Heliotropium Curassavicum Gray. Chatham Island. March 30.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Ipomœa, sp. Flowers 4 to 5 inches long.
Evolvulus glabriusculus Choisy. Charles Island. April 2.

SOLANACEÆ.

Physalis angulata L. Charles Island. April 1.

VERBENACEÆ.

Lantana, sp. Charles Island. April 2.
Lippia lanceolata Michx. Chatham Island. March 30.

Only a single specimen collected. This plant is not reported either by Hooker or Andersson.

Clerodendron molle H. B. K. Charles and Chatham islands.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Telanthera, sp. Chatham Island. March 30.
Telanthera echinocephala Moqu. (?) Charles and Chatham islands.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia nummularia Hook. Chatham Island. March 30.
Euphorbia articulata Ands. Chatham Island. March 30.
Croton, sp. Charles Island. April 1.
Acalypha diffusa Ands. Chatham Island. March 30.

CYPERACEÆ.

Cyperus confertus Swartz, fide N. L. Britten. Charles Island. April 2. Chatham Island. March 30.

GRAMINEÆ.

Panicum hirticaulon Presl. Chatham Island. March 30.
Panicum fuscum Swartz. Chatham Island. March 30.
Eleusine indica Gærtn. Chatham Island. March 30.
Dachyloctenium Ægyptiacum Willd. Chatham Island. March 30.
Distichlis. Chatham Island. March 30.

HEPATICÆ.

Plagiochila Anderssonii.[1] Augstr. in Ofver af Kongl. Vetensk.—Akad Jorbandl, 1873, No. 5, p. 114. On roots of *Parkinsonia aculeata.*

3. LIST OF FERNS FROM SOUTHERN PATAGONIA.

By DANIEL C. EATON.

Lycopodium Magellanicum Swartz. Mayne Harbor.
Gleichenia quadripartita Hook. Borja Bay and Island Harbor.
Alsophila pruinata Kaulf. Port Otway.
Hymenophyllum cruentum Cav. Island Harbor.
Hymenophyllum candiculatum Mart. Port Otway.
Hymenophyllum secundum H. and G. Port Otway and Mayne Harbor.
Hymenophyllum pectinatum Cav. Island Harbor and Mayne Harbor.
Hymenophyllum tortuosum H. and G. Island Harbor and Mayne Harbor.
Lomaria L'Herminieri Borg.
Lomaria procera Spreng.
Lomaria Boryana Willd. Borja Bay and Mayne Harbor.
Aspidium aculeatum Swartz.
Polypodium australe Mitten. Mayne Harbor.

4. LIST OF MOSSES FROM FUEGIA AND PATAGONIA.

By DANIEL C. EATON.

There are only 10 true mosses in this collection, while not less than 152 species are attributed to Fuegia. It is to be hoped that as United States Government vessels pass through the Straits of Magellan some person may be willing to gratify American bryologists by making large collections of these interesting plants.

Dicranum robustum Hook. f. et Wils. Fl. Antarct. 406 t. 152, f. 8. Port Churruca, Straits of Magellan. A form with nearly straight leaves. Var. PUNGENS Hook. f. Handbook of New Zealand Flora, p. 412, was collected at Island Harbor, Patagonia. It has the leaves more falcate and with even slenderer capillary points.

Dicranum imponens Montagne. Ann. d. sc. nat. t. xvi. 241. *D. involutifolium* Sulliv. in Hook. Journ. of Bot. 1850, p. 316. Borja Bay, Straits of Magellan. Two forms were collected, one with stems 6 inches long, the other only 2 inches high and of a darker color.

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[1] Determined by A. W. Evans, New Haven, Conn.